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statement that its habitat was in dried up boggy ground. It was not at all dried up at the Toms River station, last summer, but it is possible that at some periods of the year, the ground there may become dry. From the description given above, it will be noted that the situation was not dissimilar to that required by *Ophioglossum*,—indeed the latter occurred there—and it is not unlikely that careful search in *Ophioglossum* territory may reveal more localities for *Schizaea*.

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NEW YORK CITY.

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### Ferns of Northern Berkshire County, Mass.

E. J. WINSLOW

The following list is compiled from the results of ten days' collecting in the upper Hoosic valley and surrounding hills with headquarters in the town of Cheshire. One trip was made to a large swamp in Lenox and one to the summit of Mt. Greylock and the Saddleback ridge.

The valley here slopes rather abruptly from the narrow intervals with its occasional swamps and swales to the rich hillside pastures and groves with frequent outcropping ledge, and thence to the forest covered mountain ridges. There is plenty of lime rock of a rather hard crystalline variety, and marble quarrying and lime burning are carried on by the inhabitants to some extent.

This list is necessarily incomplete, and is published in the hope to elicit supplementary records from readers of this JOURNAL who have enjoyed a longer acquaintance with this beautiful region.

Forty-four species of ferns and allies were found common or frequent in suitable localities. Of course not

equally common by any means, but common or frequent as compared with their abundance in other parts of their several ranges.

*Polypodium vulgare*, *Phegopteris polypodioides*, *P. Dryopteris*, *Adiantum pedatum*, *Pteris aquilina*, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, *A. platyneuron*, *A. angustifolium*, *A. acrostichoides*, *A. Filix-foemina*, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, *Polystichum acrostichoides*, *Dryopteris Thelypteris*, *D. noveboracensis*, *D. marginalis*, *D. Goldiana*, *D. cristata*, *D. cristata Clintoniana*, *D. spinulosa*, *D. spinulosa intermedia*, *D. spinulosa dilitata* f. *anadenia*, *Cystopteris bulbifera*, *C. fragilis*, *Woodsia ilvensis*, *W. obtusa*, *Dicksonia punctilobula*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Osmunda regalis*, *O. Claytoniana*, (not very common), *O. cinnamomea*, *Botrychium lanceolatum* var. *angustisegmentum*,—frequent in woods, associated with the following, *B. ramosum*, *B. obliquum* and var. *dissectum*, *B. ternatum* var. *intermedium*, *B. virginianum*, *Equisetum arvense*, *E. sylvaticum*, *E. hyemale*, *Lycopodium lucidulum*, *L. annotinum*, *L. clavatum*, *L. obscurum*, *L. flabelliforme*, *Selaginella apus*.

*Camptosorus rhizophyllus* was seen several times, but only small stunted plants growing in the seams of boulders in the open pasture.

*Onoclea Struthiopteris* was seen in only one or two localities. The comparative rarity of this species is interesting considering its abundance in the almost adjacent Connecticut valley.

*Ophioglossum vulgatum* was found in but one locality. It is doubtless fairly common, as no special search was made for it.

*Polystichum Braunii* is known to grow on the west side of Greylock.

One good locality for *Lycopodium tristachyum* was visited several times. It is associated with *L. flabelliforme* and an intermediate form, which might be taken

for *L. complanatum*, but is probably *L. flabelliforme*  $\times$  *tristachyum*. It compares well with plants that I have collected in a similar situation and with the same associates in Vermont, and with a plant recently sent me from Connecticut concerning which Mr. Bigelow reports that he found it with *tristachyum* and *flabelliforme*.

Of six *Dryopteris* hybrids collected, all but the first were taken from the Lenox swamp and a small swamp in Cheshire.

*D. Goldiana*  $\times$  *marginalis*,—One plant, a fine large one, was found growing in the rich loam of a steep wooded hillside in the western part of Cheshire.

*D. cristata*  $\times$  *marginalis*,—Rather common in swamps.

*D. cristata*  $\times$  *spinulosa intermedia*,—Common in wet ground.

*D. cristata*  $\times$  *spinulosa*,—Several plants in the Lenox swamp.

*D. cristata Clintoniana*  $\times$  *marginalis*,—In the Lenox swamp.

*D. cristata Clintoniana*  $\times$  *spinulosa*,—Lenox.

*D. cristata Clintoniana*  $\times$  *spinulosa intermedia*,—Cheshire and Lenox.

The Lenox swamp is well worthy of a paragraph on its own account. It lies along both sides of the railway just north of the village and seems to be several square miles in extent. At any rate it is large enough and wild enough to afford many days of good botanizing.

The conspicuous absence of certain names from this list will perhaps interest the botanist who is acquainted with the distribution of ferns in other parts of western New England. A more thorough search might have disclosed localities for *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*, which is recorded from Williamstown and Lenox, possibly *Woodwardia virginica*, almost surely *Equisetum fluviatile*. In the limestone regions about Lake Champlain one may

look to find *Pellaea atropurpurea* and *Asplenium rutamuraria*, but the writer searched every promising cliff in vain. *Equisetum variegatum* has been collected in Williamstown, and *Selaginella rupestris* in Sheffield, but as far as the writer's observation shows they seem to stick to those two corner towns of the state.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.

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### **Asplenium angustifolium in Louisiana**

FRANCIS W. PENNELL

While collecting last August in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana, I was much impressed with the number of distinctly northern plants occurring there. Most of these have already been noticed by Dr. R. S. Cocks of Tulane University, New Orleans, to whom this aspect of the flora is quite familiar. But one species of fern which I collected there he assures me is a new record for the state, and as it seems such a remarkable one, I wish to report it here.\*

West Feliciana Parish is situated along the east bank of the Mississippi River just south of the Mississippi state line. Its topography is much broken, consisting of low hills reaching two or three hundred feet above sea level. There is much woodland, largely of oaks and deciduous trees of northern species, in low ground largely of *Magnolia grandiflora* L. Ravines—quite dry while I was there—abound, on the steep banks of which ferns grow in profusion. It was along one of these that I came upon a considerable colony of *Asplenium angustifolium* Michx., growing in company with *Asplenium filix-foemina* (L.) and *Dryopteris patens* (Sev.). The exact locality to be cited is: near Alexander Creek, on land adjoining the plantation of Mr. Edward Butler, Catalpa, La., 5 miles

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\*Since writing the above I have been informed by Dr. Cocks that Dr. Carpenter recorded this plant from the same Parish. Still, the record is a noteworthy one.—F. W. P.